



Closed, Transferring and Transferred Range/Site Inventory Report

FORT STORY, VIRGINIA

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)



August 2002

MALCOLM PIRNIE

Final CTT
Inventory Report













Closed, Transferring and Transferred Range/Site Inventory Report



MALCOLM PIRNIE

INDEPENDENT ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS, SCIENTISTS & CONSULTANTS

August 30, 2002

Ms. Ann Wood

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District 10 South Howard St. CENAB-EN-HM (Attn: A. Wood RM 10000-F) Baltimore, MD 21201

Re: Final CTT Range/Site Inventory Report, Fort Story, Virginia FFID: VA213720875
Army Range Inventory
Contract DACA-31-00-D-0043
Delivery Order No. 7

Dear Ms. Wood:

Malcolm Pirnie is pleased to provide to the Baltimore District this Final Closed, Transferred, and Transferring (CTT) Range/Site Report, Fort Story, Virginia. In total 4 copies of the Final Report have been provided.

The CTT sites with Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), Discarded Military Munitions (DMM), and Munitions Constituents (MC) included in the enclosed report were identified because they meet the Department of the Army's interpretation of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) Management Guidance (September 01) and Sections 311 and 312 of the Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 107-107). Please note a Risk Assessment Code (RAC) analysis is conducted for each range/site potentially containing UXO and/or DMM. The RAC analysis was conducted for Anniston Army Depot in accordance to EP 1110-1-18, as required by the Department of Defense under the DERP Program.

Comments on the Draft Report submitted by the Army Corps of Engineers Baltimore District, and the Army Environmental Center, as well as template changes, have been incorporated into the Final Report.

Please call me at 410-230-9962 if you have any questions or comments.

Very truly yours,

Jonathan Sperka

MALCOLM PIRNIE, INC.

Jonathan Spela

Team Leader

CC:

Fort Eustis - Mr. Dan Musel (1 copy)

AEC - Mr. Samuel Bryant (1 copy)

TRADOC - Mr. Richard Blume-Weaver (1 copy)

FINAL

U.S. ARMY CLOSED, TRANSFERRING and TRANSFERRED RANGE/SITE INVENTORY

for

FORT STORY, VA

30 August 2002

Prepared for

U.S. Army Environmental
Center
and
U.S. Army Corps of
Engineers,
Baltimore District

Prepared by

Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. 300 East Lombard Street, Suite 610 Baltimore, MD 21202

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ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS

Army Environmental Center **AEC**

Active/Inactive 4/1

эG Aberdeen Proving Grounds Army Range Inventory Database **ARID**

Army National Guard ARNG **ARS** Advance Range Survey Archive Search Report **ASR**

Base Realignment and Closure **BRAC** Computer Aided Drafting and Design CADD

CTC Cost to Complete

Closed/Transferring/Transferred CTT

Defense Environmental Restoration Account **DERA DERP** Defense Environmental Restoration Program

DMM **Discarded Military Munitions** Department of Defense DoD

Department of Defense Directive DoDD Department of Defense Instruction DoDI

Department of Energy DOE

Defense Site Environmental Restoration Tracking System **DSERTS**

Explosive Ordnance Disposal EOD Federal Facility Identification **FFID** Formerly Used Defense Site **FUDS**

Fiscal Year FY

Geographic Information System GIS

Installation Restoration ₹. Interim Remedial Action **IRA**

Installation Restoration Program **IRP**

LPA **Limited Public Access** Long Term Monitoring LTM **Major Command** MACOM

Munitions Constituents

MC

MMRP Military Munitions Response Program

Munitions Response MR Not Applicable N/A

National Guard Bureau **NGB**

No Public Access **NPA**

Open Burn OB

Open Detonation OD

Preliminary Assessment PA

Project Manager PM **Point of Contact** POC **Quality Assurance** QA **Quality Control** QC

Risk Assessment Code RAC

RAO Remedial Action (Operations)

RC Response Complete (D Remedial Design

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study R۱

RIP Remedy in Place

Restoration Management Information System RMIS

ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS

RPA Restricted Public Access

SI Site Inspection

`TARC State Area Command SwD Southwestern Division

TIC Technical Information Center UPA Unrestricted Public Access

U.S. United States

USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers USARC United States Army Reserve Command

USGS United States Geological Society
UTM Universal Transverse Mercator

UXO Unexploded Ordnance

NOTE: Site Specific Acronyms are listed in Tab J.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of the Closed, Transferring, and Transferred Inventory

To meet immediate, short-term, and long-term needs, the United States (U.S.) Army is conducting its range inventory in three phases. The first phase (Phase 1) involved a data call issued to each U.S. Army Major Command (MACOM) requesting general information about ranges on their installations. This phase was also referred to as the Advance Range Survey (ARS). The ARS allowed the Army to meet its immediate needs; however, a more detailed inventory was necessary. The Army decided to divide the detailed follow-on inventory into two parts, an active and inactive (A/I) inventory (Phase 2) and a closed, transferring, and transferred (CTT) inventory (Phase 3).

The results of the Phase 2 inventory for the installation were documented in an A/I range inventory binder submitted to the Army Environmental Center (AEC), the respective MACOM, and the installation. The Phase 2 binder contains maps that delineate the A/I range boundaries. The remainder of the property inside the installation's boundary is designated as non-A/I property by default. If the Phase 2 inventory was conducted at an installation, the data was provided to the Phase 3 team prior to starting the data collection effort.

This Phase 3 inventory began as an inventory of just Army CTT ranges. However, as a result of the congressional requirements outlined in the Defense Authorization Act of 2002 (Public law 107-107) and resultant changes to the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), the Phase 3 Inventory is a comprehensive history of both CTT ranges and other CTT sites with unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), or munitions constituents (MC). All locations previously or currently owned, leased or possessed by the Department of Defense (DoD) (except those currently classified as A/I ranges or permitted military munitions treatment and/or disposal facilities) are included in this inventory. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the predominant executor of the Phase 3 inventory. The inventory specifically focused on the non-A/I areas as defined in Phase 2 and areas around the installation that may have been used in the past for munitions-related testing, training, or disposal.

Specific requirements of the Phase 3 inventory include: 1) mapping the CTT ranges and sites with UXO, DMM,or MC; 2) collecting and preparing data to be uploaded into the Army Range Inventory Database (ARID); 3) conducting an assessment of explosives safety risk using the Risk Assessment Code (RAC) methodology for each CTT range or site with UXO or DMM identified in the inventory; and 4) determining which sites on the inventory potentially qualify for the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP).

The data collection portion of the CTT inventory was conducted November 27, 2001. While on site, the data collection team reviewed historical records and interviewed installation personnel concerning potential CTT ranges, disposal areas, and other UXO, DMM, or MC sites. This report summarizes the CTT inventory conducted at Fort Story and presents the results.

Purpose of the Range Inventory Report

The purpose of this report is to present the results of the Phase 3 CTT inventory. The report includes an individual CTT map for the installation, a copy of the data tables that will be submitted electronically to AEC for uploading into the ARID, completed RAC worksheets for all CTT ranges and sites with UXO or DMM, DERP eligibility determination, and identification of which ranges/sites potentially qualify for the MMRP. Although the inventory did not require exhaustive archive searches to be performed, it did require historical research to identify sites subject to this inventory, locations, periods of use, the types of munitions used, and other specific information regarding the site. The majority of this data was obtained by reviewing installation records and interviewing personnel at, or involved with, the installation. Although the data presented in this report is believed to be accurate, it has not been verified by field sampling.

Summary of Results

Fort Story occupies 1,518 acres, of which 873 acres are classified as A/I range (from Phase 2). The Phase 3 inventory identified one closed site of approximately 3 acres within the current installation.

As part of the inventory, the data collection team performed an assessment of explosives safety risk using the RAC process for each range and site with UXO and DMM in the inventory. The RAC process requires the completion of a worksheet that consists of a series of questions regarding the area. Based on the results of the worksheet, a relative overall score (RAC score) for each area is assigned. The RAC score is an estimate of the relative explosives safety risk, which is reported as a number from 1 (high explosives safety risk) to 5 (negligible explosives safety risk).

The results of the Phase 3 inventory for this installation are summarized in Table ES-1 below.

Table ES-1: CTT Range and Site

Installation Name	Range / Site Name	Classification	Total Area (Acres)	Munitions Constituents	RAC ¹ Score	DERP Eligibilit
FORT STORY	SMALL ARMS RANGE	CLOSED	3	Unknown	5	MR
Munitions Tyn	20(0)					

Munitions Type(s)
SMALL ARMS

Note: A TD at the end of the Range/Site name indicates a Transferred portion of a site. If a site extends past the installation boundary and is therefore identified as transferred, that transferred portion is given the same name as the site within the installation boundary and a "TD" is added to the end to indicate that it has been identified as transferred.

^{1 &}quot;0" indicates that the site is a Munitions Constituent (MC) site and therefore, RAC scores have not been prepared.

A. INTRODUCTION

The United States (U.S.) Army is in the process of inventorying all of its past and current ranges to support its Range Sustainment Program and the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP). The Army is conducting the inventory in three phases. The first and second phases only address properties meeting the definition of a range. The third and final phase is an inventory of closed, transferring and transferred (CTT) ranges and sites with unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), and munitions constituents (MC). Both ranges and other sites with explosive hazards, such as UXO or munitions disposal areas, are included.

This report documents the results of the third phase (Phase 3) inventory for Fort Story.

Background

To meet immediate, short-term, and long-term needs, the Army is conducting its range inventory program in three phases. The first phase (Phase 1) involved a data call issued through the Army Environmental Center (AEC) requesting general information about ranges on various installations under each U.S. Army Major Command (MACOM). The Phase 1 inventory was conducted using a questionnaire called the Advance Range Survey (ARS). The ARS allowed the Army to meet the short-term data goal of supporting the Department of Defense's (DoD) preparation of Senate Report 106-50.

The Phase 1 inventory for Fort Story was completed in November of 2000. The point of contact (POC) listed in the ARS database is Johnny Noles, Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Coordinator. No CTT ranges were identified in the ARS for Fort Story. The Fort Story ARS data was submitted to AEC and compiled into a master database of U.S. Army installations.

The ARS allowed the Army to meet its short-term needs; however, the Army's long-term needs required a more detailed inventory of its ranges that was not achievable based on the information in the ARS. For management and budgetary reasons, the Army divided the detailed follow-on inventory into two phases. The Phase 2 inventory addressed active and inactive (A/I) ranges (operational ranges), while Phase 3 covers CTT ranges and sites with UXO, DMM, or MC.

The Phase 2 inventory for Fort Story was conducted in the fall of 2000. It concluded that approximately 50% of Fort Story is A/I range area. The Phase 3 inventory focused on the non-A/I areas and the areas surrounding the installation.

This Phase 3 inventory includes all CTT ranges and UXO, DMM, and MC sites that are no longer owned, leased or operated by the Army or other entities in the DoD and certain current properties. Properties currently classified as A/I ranges or permitted military munitions treatment and/or disposal facilities are excluded from the Phase 3 inventory. Closed ranges and sites are no longer in use, but are still located on Army property. Transferred ranges and sites are no longer in use and are located on property that is no longer under military control. Transferred ranges that qualify for the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program are not included in the Phase 3

inventory. However, transferred sites that qualify for FUDS, but are not on the FUDS docket, and transferred sites that do not qualify for FUDS (transferred after 1986) are included in this inventory. A range or site is referred to as "transferring" if it is no longer used and is proposed for imminent release from military control.

A site visit to Fort Story was conducted on November 27, 2001. While on site, the data collection team reviewed historical records and interviewed installation personnel concerning potential CTT ranges and UXO, DMM, and MC sites.

The inventory itself represents a summary or "snap shot" in time of the areas associated with the U.S. Army's munitions disposal, training, and testing and should be updated as the Army changes how it uses training ranges or gathers additional data over time.

Project Drivers

There are several drivers for the Phase 3 inventory, including the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA), as amended by the Defense Authorization Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-107, signed into law January 2002); federal financial accounting standards; and DoD guidance. The most important driver is the DERA. DERA requires that an "inventory of defense sites that are known or suspected to contain UXO, DMM, or MC" be conducted and completed by May 31, 2003. The revised Management Guidance for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) (September, 2001) created the MMRP and outlines the specific program requirements for the CTT inventory. Federal financial accounting standards require DoD to estimate the cost of cleaning up sites under the MMRP and report this cost in its annual financial statements. A complete inventory of CTT ranges and other sites with UXO, DMM and MC will ensure that future financial reporting estimates are defensible and supported by accurate data.

Report Objectives

The objective of this report is to present the results of the CTT inventory for this installation. Although this assignment did not require that an exhaustive archive search be performed, it did require historic research to identify CTT ranges and sites subject to this inventory, and the locations, periods of use, and associated types of UXO, DMM, or MC. The majority of this data was obtained by reviewing installation records and interviewing personnel at, or involved with, the installation. Although the data presented in this report is believed to be accurate, it has not been verified by field sampling.

Project Participants

AEC is the Program Manager for the Army's CTT inventory. AEC provides overall management and guidance, identifies significant issues, develops and maintains the Army Range Inventory Database (ARID), defines achievable schedules and milestones, coordinates with relevant U.S. Army organizations, and reports on the inventory's status. The Project Manager (PM) for AEC is Ms. Mary Ellen Maly.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the executing organization for Phase 3 and was responsible for conducting the record searches; gathering, compiling, and validating data; and submitting the validated data to AEC in the specified file formats. USACE Baltimore District was responsible for completing the Phase 3 inventory for this installation. The PM for USACE Baltimore is Ms. Ann Wood.

Malcolm Pirnie, Inc., under contract with the USACE Baltimore District, provided personnel to help the USACE collect and analyze inventory data and to document the results. The data collection team leader for the Fort Story CTT inventory was Mr. Steve Gibson.

The primary CTT inventory POC for Fort Story was Mr. Daniel Musel, Remedial Project Manager. Mr. Musel is based out of Fort Eustis, Virginia. Mr. Gary Longmire, Fort Story Directorate of Public Works (DPW) Coordinator also assisted in the inventory. Other Fort Eustis personnel who assisted in the inventory included Mr. Jim Leahy, Training Chief; Mr. Damon Doumlele, Natural Resources Manager; Mr. Doug Farr, Safety Office; and Mr. Dick Ivy and Mr. John Curry, retired Historians.

B. DEFINITIONS AND DATA REQUIREMENTS

Before the results of the inventory can be presented, it is helpful for the reader to have an understanding of the definitions and data requirements associated with the inventory. This section defines the terms used in this report and the data requirements established by the Army.

Inventory Definitions

The following definitions are applicable to the Army's Range Inventory Program.

Defense Site:

Locations that are or were owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed or used by DoD. Does not include: operational ranges, operating storage or manufacturing facilities or facilities that are or were permitted for the treatment or disposal of military munitions (MM).

All ammunition products and components produced or used

Military Munitions:

by or for the DoD or the U.S. Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the DoD, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and National Guard personnel. The term military munitions includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and smoke and incendiaries used by DoD components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, and mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof. Military munitions do not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components thereof. However, the term does include nonnuclear components of nuclear devices, managed under DOE's nuclear weapons program, after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, have been completed.

Discarded Military Munitions (DMM):

Military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage facility for the purpose of disposal. Does not include: UXO or MMs that are being held for use or planned disposal or that have been disposed of properly.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO):

Military munitions that have been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material; and remain unexploded either by malfunction,

design, or any other cause.

Munitions

Constituents (MC):

Any materials that originate from UXO, DMM or other military munitions, including explosive and non-explosive materials, and emission, degradation or breakdown elements of such ordnance or military munitions.

Military Range:

A designated land or water area set aside, managed and used to conduct research on, develop, test, and evaluate military munitions and explosives, other ordnance, or weapon systems, or to train military personnel in their use and handling. Ranges include firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, firing lanes, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, and buffer zones with restricted access and exclusionary areas.

Active Range:

A military range that is currently in service and is being regularly used for range activities. For the purposes of the inventory, "in service" is defined as currently in operation, construction, maintenance, renovation, or reconfiguration to meet current Army training and/or test requirements. An active range qualifies as an operational range.

Inactive Range:

A military range that is not currently being used, but that is still considered by the Army to be a potential range area, and that has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities. An inactive range qualifies as an operational range.

Closed Range:

A military range that has been taken out of service as a range and that either has been put to new uses that are incompatible with range activities or is not considered by the military to be a potential range area. A closed range is still under the control of a DoD component. Closed ranges cannot occupy an area that has been identified as an A/I range. Closed ranges are those areas of land that used to be operational, are still owned by the Army, but are now used for non-range purposes.

Transferred Range:

A military range that is no longer under military control and has been leased, transferred, or returned by DoD to another entity, including Federal entities. This includes a military range that is no longer under military control, but that was once used by the Army. This includes use under the terms of an executive order, special-use permit or authorization, right-of-way, public land order, or other instrument issued by the

Federal land manager.

Transferring Range: A military range that is proposed to be leased, transferred, or returned by the DoD to another entity, including federal entities. This includes a military range that is used under the terms of a withdrawal, executive order, special-use permit or authorization, right of way, public land order, or other instrument issued by the federal land manager or property owner. A range will not be considered a "transferring range" until the transfer is imminent.

Operational Range:

A military range that is currently in service and is being regularly used for range activities, or a military range that is not currently used, but that is still considered by the Military to be a potential range area, and that has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities. Active and inactive ranges qualify as operational ranges.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC):

A DoD program that focuses on compliance and cleanup efforts at military installations undergoing closure or realignment, as authorized by Congress in four rounds of base closures for 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995. A BRAC parcel is eligible for the MMRP if the release occurred prior to September 30, 2002; the release is not an operational range, FUDS, active munitions demilitarization facility, or active WMM treatment or disposal unit that operated after September 30, 2002; and the site was not identified or included in the Restoration Management Information System (RMIS) prior to September 30, 2002.

Formerly Used **Defense Site** (FUDS):

A DoD program that focuses on compliance and cleanup efforts at sites that were formerly used by the DoD. A property is eligible for the FUDS program if the release occurred prior to October 17, 1986; the property was transferred from DoD control prior to October 17, 1986; and the property or project meets other FUDS eligibility criteria.

Restoration Management **Information System** Site (RMIS):

A site included in the DoD's RMIS database. Includes any building, structure, impoundment, landfill, storage container, or other site or area where a hazardous substance was or has come to be located. Installations and ranges may have more than one RMIS site. The RMIS is used to track DoD sites under the DERP.

DSERTS Site:

A site included in the Army's Defense Site Environmental Restoration Tracking System (DSERTS) database. DSERTS is the database the Army uses to track IRP sites under DERP.

Inventory Data Requirements

The goal of the inventory was to identify locations, periods of use, and types of munitions used on CTT ranges and sites with UXO, DMM or MC associated with the installation. Specific inventory data requirements included: 1) mapping out the CTT ranges and sites with UXO, DMM and MC, 2) collecting and preparing data to be uploaded into the ARID, 3) conducting an assessment of explosives safety risk using the Risk Assessment Code (RAC) methodology for each CTT range and UXO and DMM site identified in the inventory, and 4) determining which sites in the inventory qualify for the MMRP. Data requirements for range and site maps, ARID, and the RAC methodology are described below.

Range and Site Map Requirements

A CTT range and site map (or multiple maps depending on the specific installation) was generated for the CTT inventory of the installation. The map shows all the ranges and sites associated with the installation, including the A/I range areas (from Phase 2); closed, transferred, and transferring ranges and sites; and the non-range, UXO, DMM, and MC sites. The range and site map is provided in section E. Based on data collected and site conditions, multiple maps may be included in section E. An electronic version (.pdf file) of the map has been provided as an upload to ARID.

ARID Data Requirements

The CTT inventory data is driven by the requirements of ARID. The ARID Upload Instructions (25 April 2002) describe the minimum data elements required for completing the range inventory. According to the instructions, the following files are required for the inventory:

- · Points of Contact
- Installation
- Range
- Munitions
- Ownership
- · Land Use Restrictions and Access Controls
- Range Demographics
- Map
- RMIS Site Information
- DSERTS Site Information

A printed copy of each file submitted to ARID is provided in Section F.

Risk Assessment Code Methodology

The inventory team was required to perform an explosives safety risk assessment on each CTT range and UXO or DMM site identified during the inventory using the RAC methodology. RAC scores are not calculated for MC only sites. The RAC methodology is a process that the USACE designed to evaluate the relative explosive risk associated with past ordnance-related disposal, testing or training. The RAC score assists in prioritizing and sequencing projects. The RAC process is described in Appendix B of USACE Engineering Pamphlet 1110-1-18, Ordnance and Explosive Response (24 April 2000) and referenced in the updated management guidance for the DERP. The analysis involves a worksheet that, when completed, assigns a relative score (RAC score) to the sites. The RAC score is a number ranging from 1 (highest explosives safety risk) to 5 (negligible explosives safety risk). A summary of the calculated RAC scores and the completed RAC worksheets are included in Tab G.

DERP Eligibility Determination

The inventory team was required to determine the DERP eligibility of each range and site included in the inventory. This was done to ensure that ranges/sites are not double counted if already included under the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). It is also performed to ensure only ranges with UXO, DMM, or MC that meet the requirements identified in the DERP Management Guidance, September 01, are included in the MMRP. Results of the DERP eligibility determination include IRP, MMRP, or other (not eligible). To make this determination the following must be considered (when applicable):

- Whether or not the site has a DSERTS Site ID,
- Whether or not the current DSERTS cost to complete (CTC) includes a response to all UXO, DMM, and MC,
- · Whether or not the DSERTS site has a BRAC UXO flag, and
- Whether or not the DSERTS site is listed as response complete (RC) because of ineligibility of funding due to UXO or munitions, where applicable.

After determining whether or not the ranges and/or sites (including their associated UXO, DMM, and MC aspects) are currently covered under the IRP, it must be determined if the range/site is eligible for the MMRP. If the range/site is not currently covered under IRP and not eligible for the MMRP, it should be classified as "other." As appropriate based on the eligibility determination, RMIS range ID and RMIS site ID numbers are then assigned.

C. INSTALLATION SUMMARY

This section provides a brief summary of the history of the installation and a summary of the data collection portion of the CTT inventory, including the types of records reviewed and personnel contacted.

Installation Overview and Description

Fort Story is located on Cape Henry in the northeast corner of Virginia Beach, Virginia and covers 1,518 acres. Fort Story is located on the coast with ocean to the north and east, and bays to the west and south, offering no room for expansion. The Army began purchasing land at Cape Henry before World War I for protection against hostile ships entering Chesapeake Bay. Fort Story was originally known as Cape Henry Military Reservation until it was officially named on July 24, 1916. The Virginia General Assembly gave the land now known as Fort Story to the U.S. Government to erect fortifications and for other military purposes. Construction of powder magazines and projectile rooms began in late 1916. By February 1917, construction of 16 howitzer fortifications was started. Fort Story was named after General John Patton Story who was one of the most noted coastal artillerymen of his day.

During World War I, Fort Story was integrated into the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, which included Fort Monroe (Headquarters) and Fort Wool. Fort Monroe is located in Hampton, Virginia at the confluence of Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake Bay. Fort Wool is also located in Hampton, Virginia just south of Fort Monroe.

Fort Story's fortifications were two batteries, each having the capability of 160 projectiles and 300 powder charges. On June 9, 1925, Fort Story was designated a Harbor Defense Command. Fort Story experienced a period of inactivity until the beginning of World War II when the Headquarters of the Harbor Defense Command was moved from Fort Monroe to Fort Story. Two additional harbor defense installations, Little Creek Mine Base and Fort Curtis, were also added to the network in 1941. Little Creek Mine Base, now known as Little Creek Naval Amphibious Base, is located on the lower Chesapeake Bay in the northwest corner of Virginia Beach. Fort Curtis is located on Virginia's Eastern Shore.

Fort Story transitioned from a heavily fortified coast artillery garrison to a convalescent hospital for World War II returning veterans in September 1944. The end of World War II brought another mission to Fort Story when the first amphibious training began in 1946. Fort Story became home to the 458th Amphibious Truck Company and the famous Army DUKWS. Fort Story was officially transferred to the Transportation Training Command at Fort Eustis, Virginia. Fort Eustis is located on the James River between Williamsburg and Newport News, Virginia. Upon transfer, Fort Story was designated for use in training amphibious and terminal units to conduct logistical-over-the-shore

(LOTS) operations. It is the Army's only training facility for LOTS operations to train troops on amphibious equipment and to practice transferring military cargo from ship to shore.

Fort Story was declared a permanent installation on December 5, 1961 and was redesignated a Class I sub-installation of Fort Eustis on July 1, 1962. Fort Story remains a sub-installation of Fort Eustis with no property ever excessed by the Army.

Contractor Team Composition

The CTT inventory contractor team (CTT team) for Fort Story was staffed by Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. The CTT Team Leader was Mr. Steve Gibson. Additional team members included Ms. Leigh Blake as researcher, Mr. Svend Egholm as the Geographic Information System (GIS) Specialist, and Mr. Conrad Bernier as the Quality Assurance/Quality Control Manager.

Installation Points of Contact (POCs)

The primary CTT POC for the Fort Story inventory was Mr. Daniel Musel, Remedial Project Manager. Other Fort Story personnel who assisted in the inventory included Mr. Gary Longmire, DPW Coordinator; Mr. Jim Leahy, Training Chief; Mr. Damon Doumlele, Natural Resources Manager; Mr. Doug Farr, Safety Office; and Mr. Dick Ivy and Mr. John Curry, retired Historians.

Nature of Data Collection and Coordination

Each installation is unique in terms of the amount and quality of data available regarding CTT ranges and sites with UXO, DMM, and MC, as well as the depth of experience and knowledge of the personnel available for interviews. The data collection team attempts to contact as many applicable offices and review as many record repositories as possible.

Specific to Fort Story, the CTT team had access to the historical records such as reports and maps and was also able to interview both Fort Story and Fort Eustis personnel.

Summary of Critical Data Sources

Certain data sources (records and interviews) proved to be of particular value and interest to the data collection team and were critical in the development of the CTT inventory at Fort Story. The CTT team, with the assistance of Mr. Daniel Musel and Mr. Gary Longmire, had access to an installation map and references to collect further information. Additionally, the Preliminary Assessment Report for Fort Story provided some information on hazardous substances and history.

Mr. Fielding Tyler, Director of the Old Coast Guard Station, provided additional information on installation history and past range use. Mr. Tyler is currently writing a book on Fort Story and was instrumental in documenting range activity and past use.

D. INSTALLATION CTT RANGE AND SITE DATA

This section presents information on the CTT ranges and sites with UXO, DMM or MC on or associated with the installation. It includes a summary of the total range and site area in acres, a summary of each individual CTT range and site, a table listing the details of each CTT range and site, a table with ownership and accessibility information, and a table illustrating the DERP eligibility determination.

Summary of CTT Range and UXO, DMM and MC Sites

The following is a summary of the range area at Fort Story: A/I Range Area - 873 acres (from Phase 2) CTT Range/Site Area - 3 acres
Total Range/Site Area (A/I and CTT combined) - 876 acres

The Small Arms Range identified in the CTT inventory is within the present boundaries of Fort Story and is therefore owned by DoD.

Table D-1: Ownership Summary Table

INSTALLATION NAME	RANGE / SITE NAME	OWNER	CTT ACREAGE
FORT STORY	SMALL ARMS RANGE	DOD	3

CTT Range and Site Summaries

Below are summaries for the individual CTT ranges and/or sites inventoried at the installation. Each summary typically includes a brief history of the range or site, total acreage, relative location, types of ordnance used or discarded, periods of use, information on any UXO responses conducted, and current usage. Only the non-A/I range area is reported to ARID to avoid duplicate Phase 2 and 3 reporting. The level of detail reported in these summaries is based on the level of data available. The ranges and sites are listed in alphabetical order.

The Small Arms Range was established during the early 1940s for rifle and pistol training. The range covered approximately five acres. However, only 3 acres are included in the CTT inventory because the remainder is classified as A/I range. The Small Arms Range is located roughly 800 feet northeast of the installation's east entrance. The range had sixteen firing points that fired northeast toward the water.

CTT Range and Site Details Table

The CTT Range and Site Details Table (Table D-2) provides detailed information on the CTT areas included in the inventory.

Table D-2: CTT Site Details Table

INSTALLATION AND RANGE / SITE NAME	CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL AREA	MUNITIONS CONSTITUENTS	RAC SCORE*	HISTORIC USE
FORT STORY			<u> </u>		
SMALL ARMS RANGE	CLOSED	3	UNKNOWN	5	1. SMALL ARMS
MUNITIONS TYPE(S)					
SMALL ARMS					
* The RAC score is a priorit explosives safety risk, 5 is t is only developed for range,	he lowest explosives safety	risk. The R	k the explosives safety AC score is discussed	risk at a si further in s	te; 1 is the highest ection G. The RAC Se

The area data reported in ARID is adjusted to account for CTT range and site overlaps with A/I range areas inventoried in Phase 2 to ensure that no area is reported more than once. By definition, if a portion of the CTT range/site is considered an A/I range and is reported in Phase 2, the range/site portion is not reported again in the Phase 3 acreage (where applicable).

CTT Range and Site Ownership, Use and Access Control Summary Table

The Range and Site Ownership Table (Table D-3) provides a summary of the owner, current use and access restrictions associated with each CTT site in the inventory.

Table D-3: CTT Range and Site Ownership, Use and Access Control Summary Table

INSTALLATION AND RANGE / SITE NAME	OWNER	CURRENT USE	RESTRICTIONS	····
FORT STORY SMALL ARMS RANGE	DOD	1. UNDEVELOPED	NONE	

DERP Eligibility Table

The RMIS Information Table (Table D-4) and the DERP Eligibility Table (Table D-5) provide a summary of the process for determining a site's DERP eligibility. Specifically, the team determined whether a site should be covered under the MMRP program or if it was already addressed under the IRP and should remain under that program. For those sites that are not DERP eligible due to a lack of UXO, DMM, or MC contamination (e.g., bayonet ranges and drop zones), the table identifies the DERP eligibility as "other."

Table D-4: RMIS Information Table

INSTALLATION AND RANGE NAME	DSERTS SITE ID	DSERTS CTC INCLUDES UXO-DMM	DSERTS SITE ID HAS BRAC UXO FLAG	DSERTS RC FLAG	RC REASON	ACTIVE DSERTS PHASE(S)
FORT STORY SMALL ARMS RANGE	NA	N	N	N	N/A	N/A
Reason Codes: A- All Required Cleanu C- Not Eligible for DERA Y-Yes, N-No				equired,		

Table D-5: DERP Eligibility Table

INSTALLATION	RANGE/SITE NAME	RANGE	DERP ELIGIBILITY	RMIS RANGE ID	RMIS SITE ID				
FORT STORY	SMALL ARMS RANGE	Y	MR	STORY-001-R	STORY-001-R-01				
DERP Eligibility: MR = Munitions Response Program Eligible, IR = Installation Response Program Eligible, Other = Not Eligible for MR or IR Programs, Y = Yes, N = No									

E. RANGE AND SITE MAPS

Two individual CTT range and site maps were generated for the purposes of the Phase 3 inventory of this installation. The individual CTT range and site maps show all the range and site areas associated with the installation, including the A/I range areas (from Phase 2); closed, transferring, and transferred sites; and the non-range, UXO, DMM, or MC areas. An electronic version (.pdf file) of the map has been provided as an upload to ARID. The individual CTT maps for the installation are included in this section.

F. ARID DATA FILES

This section contains a printout of the ARID data files submitted to AEC for the Phase 3 CTT Inventory for this installation. The files were set up according to the guidelines in the ARID Upload Instructions (25 April 2002). The following files are included:

- Points of Contact
- Installation
- Range
- Munitions
- Ownership
- Land Use Restriction and Access Controls
- · Range Demographics
- RMIS Site Information
- DSERTS Site Information

POC	Та	hI	ρ
\mathbf{r}		w	C

INSTALLATION NAME	FFID	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	POC TITLE	POC ORG									
FORT STORY	VA213720875	MUSEL	DANIEL	REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER	U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTATION CENTER									
POC TYPE: CTT														
PHONE				ADDRESS										
PHONE 75	7-878-4123		COMMANDER											
DSN 927-4123 FAX 757-878-4589 EMAIL MUSELD@EUSTIS.ARMY.MIL			ATZF-PWE (MUSEL) BUILDING 1407 FORT EUSTIS, VA 23604-5332											
									_		UNITED STATES			

Installation Table				D A D FAIT	A /T	СТТ	BRAC	DERA	08/30/2002 FUDS
INSTALLATION NAME	FFID	MACOM	MSC	PARENT INSTALLATION	A/I RANGE				FLAG
FORT STORY	VA213720875	TRADOC		EUSTIS	Y	Y	N/A	N	N

Range Table

RMIS RANGE ID: STORY-001-R

INSTALLATION NAME	FFID	RANGE/SITE NAME	STATUS	SEVERITY SCORE	PROBABILITY SCORE	RAC SCORE
FORT STORY	VA213720875	SMALL ARMS RANGE	CLOSED	V	E	5
RANGE DESCRIPTION						

The Small Arms Range is a closed pistol and rifle range located roughly 800 feet northeast of the installation's east entrance. The range covers approximately 5 acres. However, only 3 acres were included in the CTT inventory. The remainder of the range was classified as Active/Inactive in the Phase 2 inventory.

CTT TOTAL A	CRES MM	R ACRES IDENTIF	IED MMR A	CRES SUSPECTED	MMR ACRES NOT SUSPECTED		
3		0		3	0		
UTM ZONE	UTM DATUM	UTM X	UTM Y	CONSTRUCTION DA	TE RIP RC DATE		
18 COMMENT	NAD83	411351.5848	4086172.518	1/1/41			

This range may have been used for recreational skeet after being closed in the mid 1960s.

TOPOGRAPHY	VEGETATION	SOIL TYPE		
FLAT	BARREN OR LOW GRASS	SAND-SILT/SAND-CLAY	START YEAR	
CURRENT USE 1	UNDEVELOPED		1965	
CURRENT USE 2	N/A			
CURRENT USE 3	N/A			
			START YEAR	END YEAR
HISTORIC USE 1	SMALL ARMS		1941	1965
HISTORIC USE 2	N/A			
HISTORIC USE 3	N/A			

Munitions Table

INSTALLATION NAM	E FFID	RANGE/SITE NAME		<u>.</u>	
FORT STORY	VA213720875	SMALL ARMS RANGE			
DODIC	DODIC DESCRIPTION		START DATE	END DATE	MUNITIONS EXPENDED
CTT16	SMALL ARMS		01/1941	01/1965	

08/30/2002

Ownership Table

INSTALLA	TION NAM	ME I	F FID	RANC	GE/SITE N	AME AI	LL ARMY OWNED	OWNER	OWN	ER DESCRIPTION
FORT STOR	ĽΥ	,	VA2137208	75 SMAI	L ARMS I	RANGE	Y	DOD	N/A	
FEDERAL STATE LOCAL TRIBAL PRIVATE OTHER LEASE LEASE LEASE LEASE LEASE OTHER LEASE FLAG FLAG FLAG FLAG FLAG DESCRIPTION							EASE MINATED	REVOCATION OF LAND		
N	N	N	N	N	N	N/A			N	N

08/30/2002

Land Use Restriction Table

 INSTALLATION NAME
 FFID
 RANGE/SITE NAME
 RESTRICTION TYPE
 RESTRICTION
 PUBLIC ACCESS

 FORT STORY
 VA213720875
 SMALL ARMS RANGE
 ACCESS CONTROL
 NONE
 UPA

DESCRIPTION: FORT STORY HAS A GUARDED ENTRANCE THAT REQUIRES IDENTIFICATION. HOWEVER, FORT STORY IS LOCATED ON THE OCEAN AND ENTRANCE VIA BEACH IS POSSIBLE.

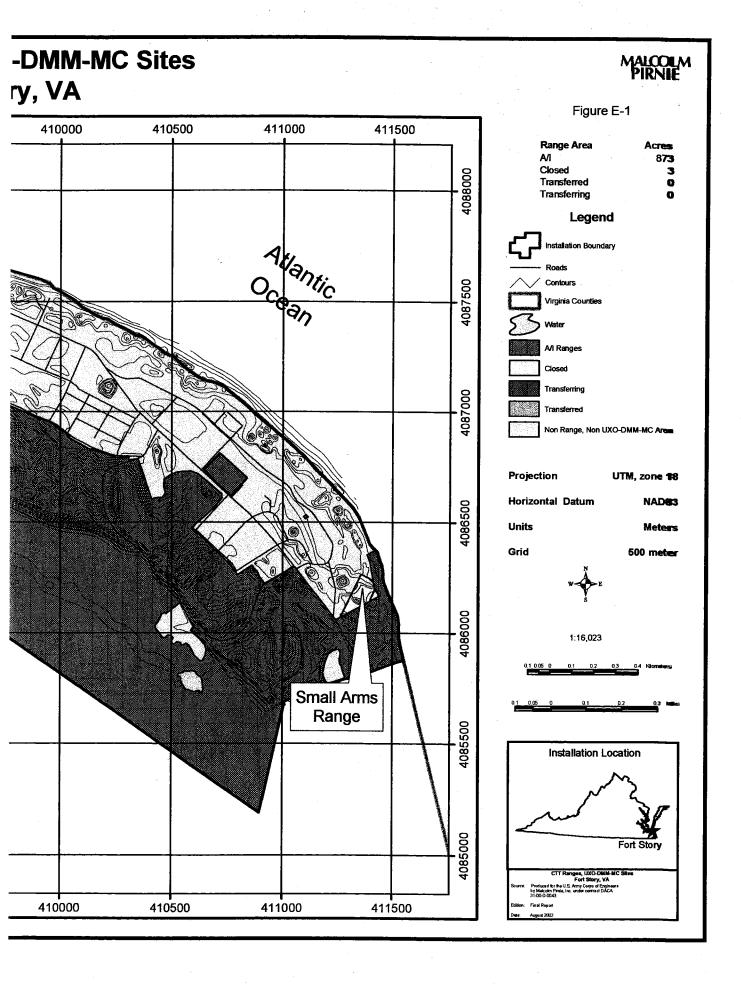
PUBLIC ACCESS DEFINITIONS

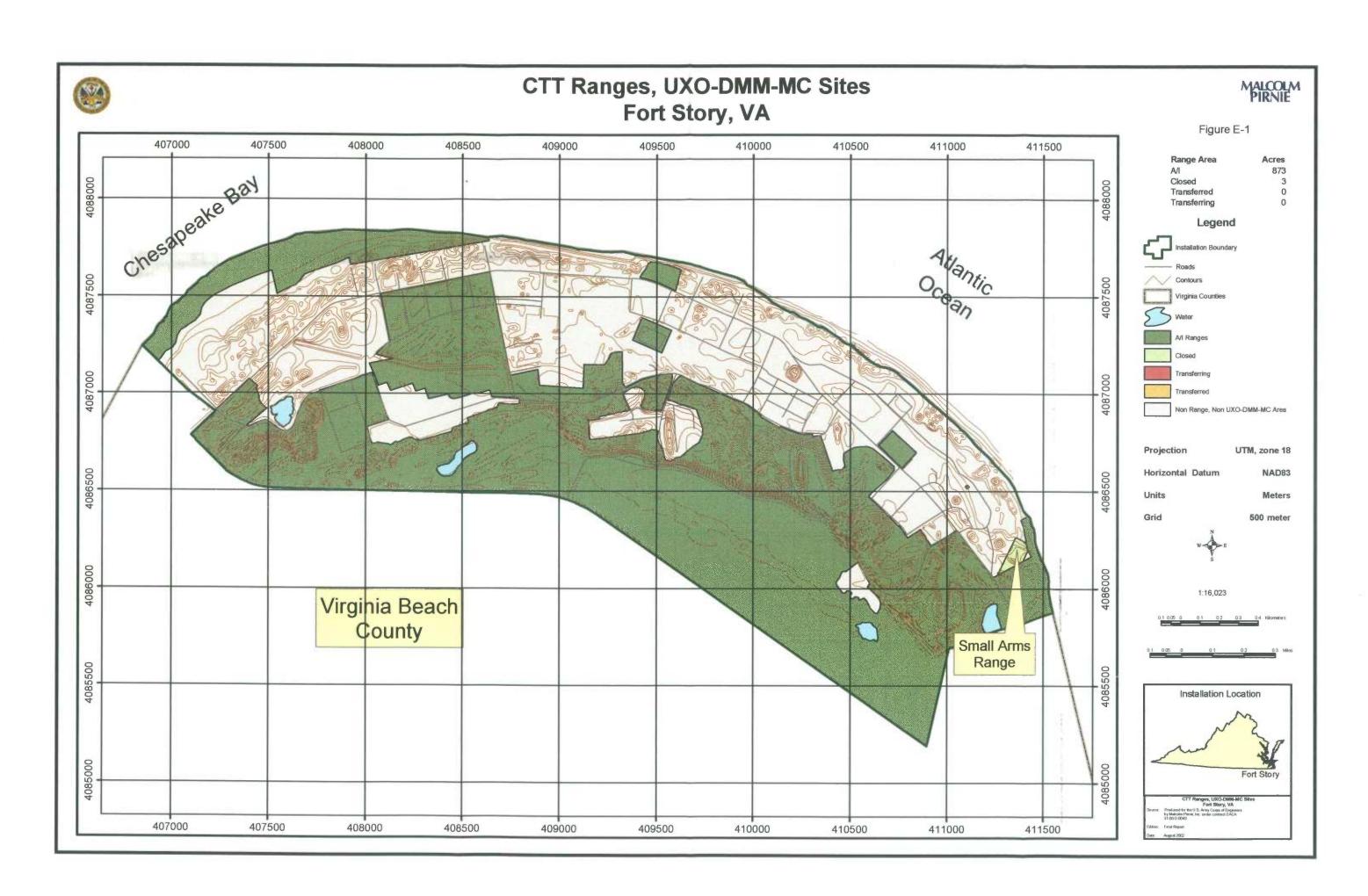
NPA = No Public Access: The public does not have any access to the range/site.

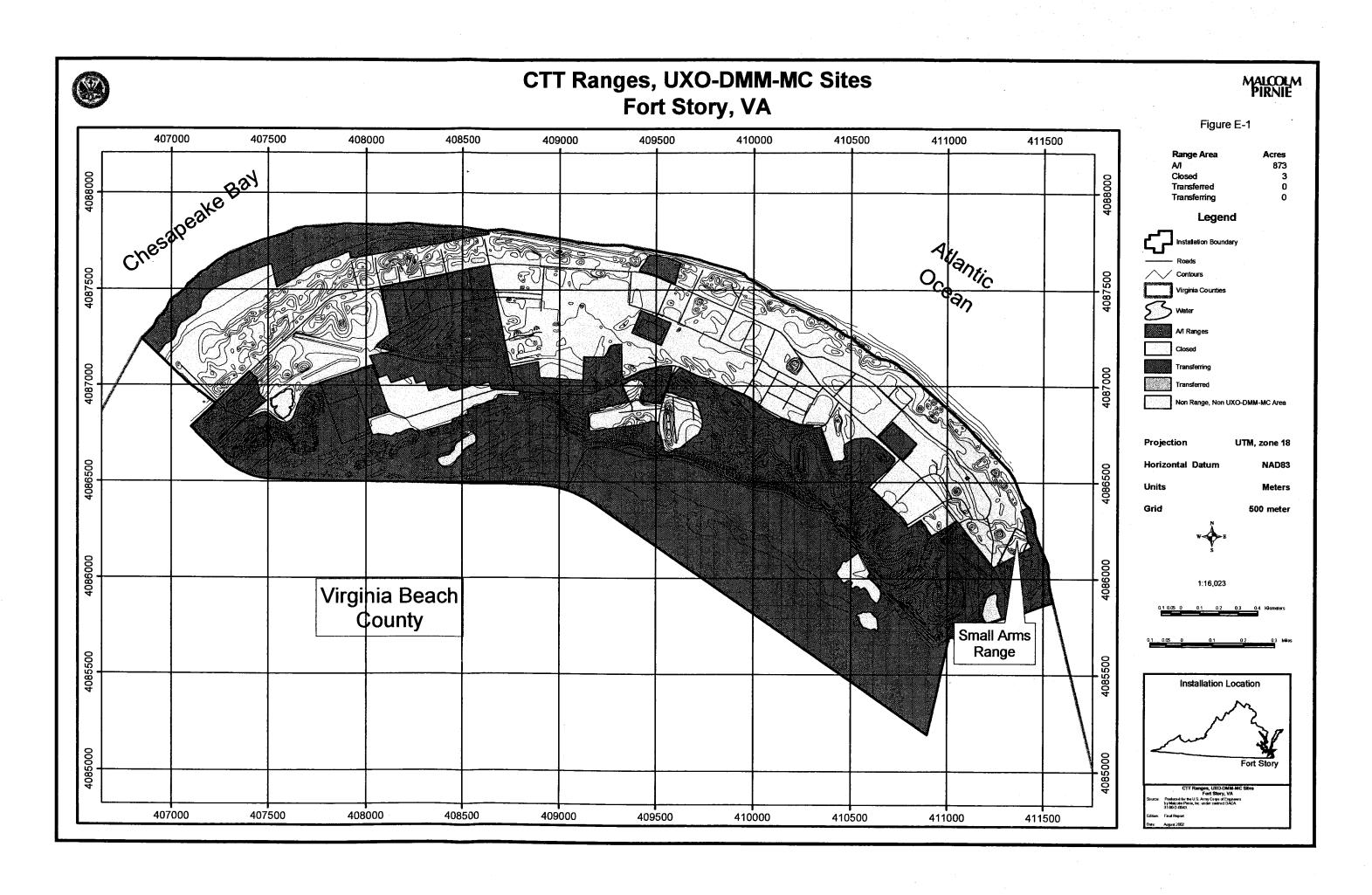
LPA = Limited Public Access: The public does have some access to the range/site, but that access doesn't involve any digging, only surface access, such as livestock grazing or use as a wildlife preserve or refuge.

RPA = Restricted Public Access: The public does have some access to the range/site and that access may involve some surface disturbance, such as agricultural use, forestry, recreation, and vehicle or supply storage facility use.

UPA = Unrestricted Public Access: There are no restrictions on the use of the range/site (excavation is allow







Range Demographics Table

08/30/2002

INSTALLATION NAME	FFID	RANGE/SITE NAME	TYPE	NAME	STATE	COUNTRY
FORT STORY	VA213720875	SMALL ARMS RANGE	CITY	CITY OF VIRGINIA BEAC	VA CH	UNITED STATES

RMIS Information Table 08/30/2002

INSTALLATION	NAME FI	FID	RANG	E/SITE NAM	Œ	RMIS RANG	E ID	RMIS SITE ID	ON RANGE FLAG
FORT STORY	V	A213720875	SMALI	L ARMS RAN	IGE	STORY-00	1-R	STORY-001-R-01	Y
RMIS SITE USEA BUFFER AREA DISPO	GE: OSAL OBOD	SMALL ARMS RANGE	SKEET RANGE	TESTING	TRAINING	WASTE MILITARY MUNITIONS	OTHER	OTHER DESCRI	PTION
N N	I N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N		
DRINKING GROWATER I	OUNDWATEI DEPTH (FT)	R CONSTIT		O DENSITY					
UNKNOWN	10	UNKNO	WN						

08/30/2002

DSERTS Information Table

INSTALLATION NAME	E FFID	RANGE/SITE NAME	DSERTS SITE ID	DSERTS CTC INCLUDES UXO-DMM	DSERTS SITE ID HAS BRAC UXO FLAG	DERP ELIGIBILITY	RMIS SITE ID
FORT STORY	VA213720875	SMALL ARMS RANGE	NA	N	N	MR	STORY-001-R-01
DSERT PHASE	PONSE COMPLE FLAG REASO						
	N			-	-		

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE WORKSHEETS

Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. August 2002

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE WORKSHEETS

G. RISK ASSESSMENT CODE ANALYSIS

As part of the CTT Inventory, the data collection teams performed an assessment of explosives safety risk using the RAC process. The RAC process requires the completion of a worksheet that consists of a series of questions regarding the range or site. Based on the results of the worksheet, relative values for the severity and probability of explosives safety risk associated with the range area are assigned. The severity and probability values are then combined to arrive at an overall score (RAC score). The RAC score is an estimate of the relative explosives risk, which is reported as a number between 1 and 5. The following is a description of the RAC scores.

- RAC 1 High Explosives Safety Risk Highest priority for further action.
- RAC 2 Serious Explosives Safety Risk Priority for further action.
- RAC 3 Moderate Explosives Safety Risk Recommend further action.
- RAC 4 Low Explosives Safety Risk Recommend further action.
- RAC 5 Negligible Explosives Safety Risk No explosive related action necessary.

As designed by USACE, a site's RAC score is calculated and revised up to the end of the site's investigation as an expression of the explosives safety risk at the site. The RAC scoring performed under this CTT inventory is based on the munitions used, discarded, or disposed of at the CTT military range or site with UXO-DMM-MC as determined through interviews, site visits and historic records and does not reflect any clean-up actions that may have already been performed at the site. If cleanup actions have been completed at the site, this is noted in the Narrative at the end of the RAC worksheet. Hence, the actual RAC score may reflect a higher than anticipated current risk at the site. DoD is currently developing a new priority assessment tool for site explosives safety risk. Until a new tool is approved for use, DoD is mandating the use of RAC scoring for the analysis of explosives risk associated with ranges and sites identified during this CTT inventory.

The area, probability value, severity value and overall RAC score for each of the CTT range, UXO and DMM sites in the inventory are provided in Table G-1 below.

Table G-1: Risk Assessment Code Analysis Results

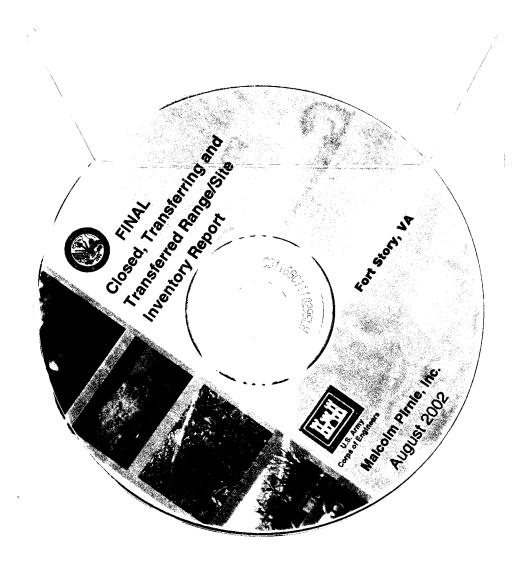
INSTALLATION	RANGE NAME	ACRES	SEVERITY*	PROBABILITY**	OVERALL	
FORT STORY	SMALL ARMS RANGE	3	V	E	5	
* Severity – 5 possible classifications from I (catastrophic) to V (none) ** Probability – 5 possible classifications from A (frequent) to E (improbable).						

H. DIGITAL FILES

A compact disc is attached to this section of the report¹, which contains the Phase 3 Inventory electronic GIS and map files.

The ARID files have been provided directly to AEC for uploading.

¹ Digital files are not included in the Draft Report.



I. DOCUMENT LOG

Reports

Roy F. Weston, Inc. Preliminary Assessment Report for Fort Story. November 1990.

USATCFE Public Affairs Office, Fort Eustis, Virginia. Fort Story - Chesapeake Outer Defense. February 1983.



Photo Science, Inc. Planimetric Mapping. Fort Story, Virginia. March 1996.

Interviews

Mr. Daniel Musel, Remedial Project Manager

Mr. Gary Longmire, Fort Story DPW Coordinator

Mr. Jim Leahy, Training Chief

Mr. Damon Doumlele, Natural Resources Manager

Mr. Doug Farr, Safey Office

Mr. Dick Ivy, Historian (retired)

Mr. John Curry, Historian (retired)

Mr. Fielding Tyler, Director of The Old Coast Guard Station

J. NOTES

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE WORKSHEETS

Site Name: Small Arms Range
Rater's Name: Leigh Blake
Site Location: FORT STORY
Phone: (251)472-1123
Organization: MPI

Score: RAC 5

Explosive Relative Risk Assessment:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with Military Standard 882C and Army Regulation 385-10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by DoD and the U.S. Army to assist in the prioritization and sequencing of projects. The risk assessment is based on the best available information resulting from the data collection effort of the CTT inventory. This information is used to assess the explosive relative risk involved with the CTT ranges/sites identified in this inventory. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, hazard severity and hazard probability.

PART I. HAZARD SEVERITY

Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of UXO.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE: (Circle all that apply) A. Conventional ordnance and ammunition:	VALUE
Medium/large caliber (20mm and larger) Bombs, explosive Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive Landmine, explosive Rockets, guided missile, explosive Detonators, blasting caps, fuzes, boosters, bursters Bombs, practice (w/spotting charges) Grenades, practice (w/spotting charges) Landmine, practice (w/spotting charges) Small arms, complete round (.22 cal50 cal) Small arms, expended Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges)	☐ 10 ☐ 10 ☐ 10 ☐ 10 ☐ 10 ☐ 6 ☐ 6 ☐ 4 ☐ 4 ☐ 1 ☑ 0

Conventional ordnance and ammunition (largest single value): 0

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance?

Interviews and map indicate small arms training.

B. The Values for Pyrotechnics (for munitions not described above):	VALUE
Munition (containers) containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable)	□ 10
Munition containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries)	□ 6
Flares, signals, simulators, screening smokes (other than WP)	□ 4
Pyrotechnics (select the single largest value): <u>0</u>	
What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? None found during site visit and document search.	
C. Bulk High Explosives (HE) (not an integral part of conventional ordnance; uncontainerized):	VALUE
Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	□ 10
Demolition charges	□ 10
Secondary explosives (PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	□ 8
Military dynamite	□ 6
Less sensitive explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc.)	\Box 3
High explosives (select the single largest value): <u>0</u>	
What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives?: None found during site visit and document search.	
D. Bulk propellants (not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or other conventional ordnance; Solid or liquid propellants	□ 6
Propellants: <u>0</u>	
What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants?	
None found during site visit and document search.	

F Chamical Worfara Ma	torial (CWM) and Radiolog	nical Weanons	VALUE		
E. Chemical Warfare Materiel (CWM) and Radiological Weapons: Toxic chemical agents (choking, nerve, blood, blister)					
Toxic ellennear agonts (choking, nerve, brood, bristo	•)	□ 25		
War Gas Identification S	Sets		□ 20		
Radiological			□ 15		
Riot Control Agents (vo	miting, tear)		□ 5		
Chemical and Radiological	(select the single largest val	ue): <u>0</u>			
What evidence do you have	e regarding chemical or radio	ological?			
<u>.</u>					
TOTAL HAZARD SEVER	CITY VALUE (Sum of value	A through E (maximu	ım of 61): <u>0</u>		
Apply this value to Table 1	to determine Hazard Severi	ty Category			
	TABLE 1				
	HAZARD SEVERI	TY*			
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	CATEGORY	HAZARD SEV	ERITY VALUE		
CATASTROPHIC	I 🗆	21 and/o	or greater		
CRITICAL	Π		to 20		
MARGINAL	III 🗆	5	to 9		
NEGLIGIBLE	$oxdot{ ext{IV}}$	1	to 4		
**NONE	V		0		
*Apply Hazard Severity C	ategory to Table 3				

^{**}If hazard severity value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II of this form. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

PART II. HAZARD PROBABILITY

The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance or explosive materials on the range/site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OE HAZARD (Circle all that apply) A. Locations of OE hazards On the surface	VALUE 5
Within tanks, pipes, vessels, or other confined areas	□ 4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure	\square 3
Subsurface	□ 2
Location (select the single largest value): 0	
What evidence do you have regarding the location of OE?	
Not Applicable	
B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from OE (road, park, playground, building, etc.) Less than 1,250 feet	hazard VALUE
1,250 feet to 0.5 mile	□ 4
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	□ 3
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile 1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles	\square_3 \square_2

Not Applicable

C. Number(s) of building(s) within a 2-mile radius measured from the OE hazard not the installation boundary.	d area,
26 and over	□ 5
16 to 25	□ 4
11 to 15	□ 3
6 to 10	□ 2
1 to 5	\Box 1
0	\Box 0
Number of buildings (select the single largest value): 0	
Narrative: Not Applicable	
D. Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius)	VALUE
Educational, child care, residential, hospitals hotels, commercial, shopping centers	□ 5
Industrial, warehouse, etc.	□ 4
Agricultural, forestry, etc.	□ 3
Detention, correctional	□ 2
No buildings	\Box 0
Types of buildings (select the single largest value): 0	
Describe the types of buildings:	
Not Applicable	

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. following guidance:	Use the VALUE
No barrier nor security system	
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	□ 4
A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	□ 3
Security Guard, but no barrier.	□ 2
Isolated site.	\Box_1
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the area; and, a means to control entry at all times through the gates or other entrances (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the area).	□ 0
Accessibility (select the single largest value): <u>0</u>	
Describe the site accessibility: Not Applicable	
F. Site Dynamics.	VALUE
This deals with site conditions are subject to change in the future, but may be stable present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise Expected	ng land
None anticipated	\Box 0
Site Dynamics (select the single largest value): 0	
Desc Dynamics:	
Not Applicable	

TOTAL HAZARD PROBABILITY VALUE (sum of largest values for A through F (maximum of 30): **0**

Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine the Hazard Probability Level.

TABLE 2 HAZARD PROBABILITY

DESCRIPTION	LEVEL	HAZARD PROBABILITY
FREQUENT	A □	27 or greater
PROBABLE	В	21 to 26
OCCASIONAL	$_{\mathrm{C}}$	15 to 20
REMOTE	D 🗆	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E 🗷	less than 8

^{*}Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.

PART III. RISK ASSESSMENT

The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table. Enter the results of the Hazard Probability and Hazard Severity values.

TABLE 3

		1110				
PROBABIL	ITY FREQUENT	PROBABLE	OCCASIONAL	REMOTE	IMPROBABLE	
LEVEL	A	В	C	D	E	
SEVERITY CATEGOR CATASTRO CRITICAL MARGINA NEGLIGIB	Y: OPHIC I	□ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4	□ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 4	□ 3 □ 4 □ 4 □ 5	□ 4 □ 5 □ 5 ☑ 5	
			6	2 1 × 1		
	RIS	SK ASSESSME	NT CODE (RAC)		Section 1	
\square RAC 1	☐ RAC 1 High Risk - Highest priority for further action.					
\Box RAC 2	RAC 2 Serious Risk - Priority for further action.					
\Box RAC 3	☐ RAC 3 Moderate Risk - Recommend further action.					
\Box RAC 4	RAC 4 Low Risk - Recommend further action.					
RAC 5 Negligible Risk - Indicates that no DoD action is necessary.						

PART IV. NARRATIVE

Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made:

A RAC score of 5 is assigned to the former Small Arms Range.